PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLNESS EPI DATA BRIEF

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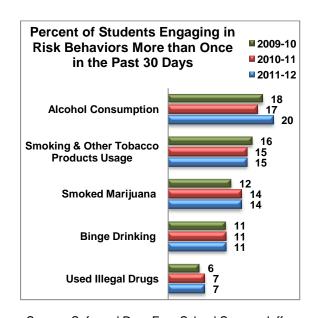
Health Behavioral Outcomes for Adolescents and Young Adults in Louisville Metro

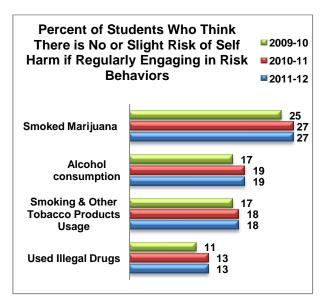
DEMOGRAPHICS

- In 2010, more than one-third of the total population for Louisville Metro was 24 years of age and under (239,630).
- Fifty one percent were male and 49% were female.
- According to 2010 American Community Survey estimates, there were 157,619 White, 61,448 African American and 12,666 Hispanic/Latino individuals 24 years of age and under living in Jefferson County.ⁱⁱ

DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE

- The 2011-2012 Safe and Drug Free School Survey found that the percentage of middle and high school students consuming alcohol, smoking marijuana or using other illegal drugs more than once in the past 30 days increased compared to the previous school year.
- Twenty percent of surveyed students reported engaging in alcohol use more than once in past 30 days.
- More than a quarter of students did not think there was a risk of self harm from smoking marijuana.
- The percentage of students that perceive consuming alcohol, smoking marijuana and tobacco products or using illegal drugs as having no or a slight risk of self harm has increased since 2009-2010.

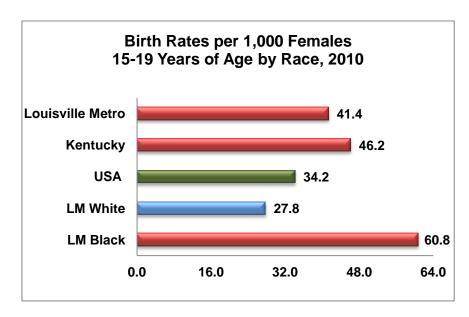




Source: Safe and Drug Free School Survey, Jefferson County Public Schools

TEEN BIRTHS

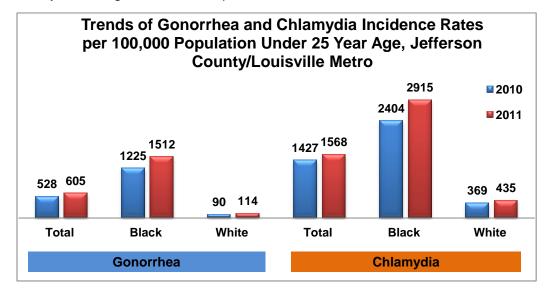
- In 2010, the estimated birth rate to teenage females between 15 to 19 years of age in Louisville Metro was 41.4 per 1,000 females.
- This rate was lower than the state (46.2) but higher than the national rate. (34.2).
- Females 19 years of age and under had the highest rates of low birth weight births in 2010 (12.7%).



Source: 2010 Vital Statistics Jefferson County Preliminary Birth Records, Kentucky Department for Public Health; 2010 National Vital statistics Final Report, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

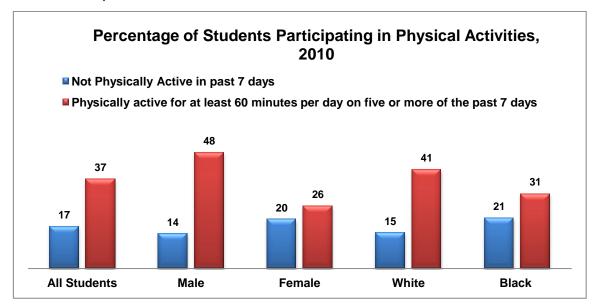
- From 2007 to 2011, more than half of all Gonorrhea and Chlamydial infections reported were seen in individuals that were less than 25 years of age.
- The reported incidence of Chlamydial infections has more than doubled among this age group and increased by 60% for Gonorrhea infections during the same time period.
- From 2010 to 2011, the incidence rates among Blacks under the age of 25 increased by 23% for Gonorrhea and 21% for Chlamydia.
- For Whites under the age of 25 the incidence rates for Gonorrhea increased by 27% and 18% for Chlamydia during the same time period.



Source: Kentucky Department for Public Health

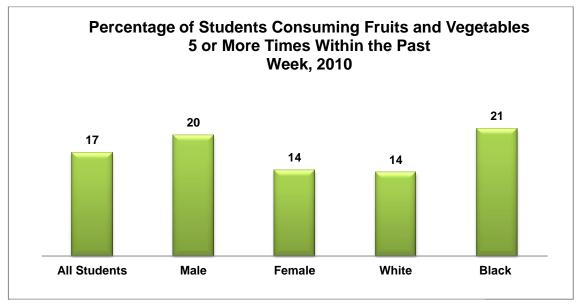
NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Of all high school students participating in the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBS), 37% reported being physically active for at least an hour per day or more over the past 7 days.
- Twenty percent of female and 14% male high school students reported not being physically active in the past week.



Source: Community Putting Prevention to Work Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, Jefferson County Public Schools

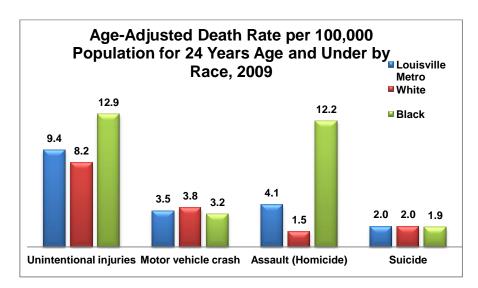
- Seventeen percent of high school students reported consuming fruits and vegetables
 5 or more times per day in the past week.
- Twenty percent of male students and 14% of female students reported consuming 5 or more fruits and vegetables.



Source: Community Putting Prevention to Work Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, Jefferson County Public Schools

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

- Unintentional injuries, assault (homicide) and motor vehicle crashes are the top three leading causes of death among adolescents and young adults in Louisville Metro.
- The assault (homicide) death rate for Blacks (12.2) is more than eight times that for Whites (1.5).



Source: 2009 Vital Statistics Final Death Records, Kentucky Department for Public Health

Race/Ethnicity: For purposes of this report, specific terms of reference were selected. For race categories, the terms "White" and "Black" are used. Hispanic refers to an ethnic category and not one race. However, the ethnic category of Hispanic and other race categories, such as Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian, were not included in this analysis due to limited sample size yielding unreliable data results.

Data Sources: Sources include vital statistics obtained from Kentucky Department for Public Health; U.S. Census, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); Jefferson County Public Schools and data collected and maintained at Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness (LMPHW).

Result findings from the Safe and Drug-free School Survey (SDFS) were conducted in Jefferson County Public School district during the school years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The numbers of responses were more than 100,000 for three years combined and include students from grades 6-12. Every year the data is collected from different cohorts. The total sample size for each school year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 31,647, 35,708 and 39,904 respectively. The following conclusions were drawn from the comparison of three years survey results. These results should be interpreted with caution as they may be impacted by total sample size for each year, response rates, size of the school and other issues.

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS) was conducted as a part of Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW) grant among 9th to 12th grade students from selected Jefferson County Public Schools in 2011.

Produced by: Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation, LMPHW For more information contact 502-574-8270 or visit the LMPHW website at: www.louisvilleky.gov/health.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Retrieved 2012 from American Factfinder at: http://factfinder2census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.

[&]quot;American Community survey, U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Retrieved 2012 from American Factfinder at: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_3YR_S0201&prodType=table